

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 5TH, 1890

NUMBER 18

Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—Allen's Hotel, Largo das Leões. Office hours 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

JAMES FENNER LEE,
Charge d'Affaires.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8,
GEORGE H. WYNDEHAM,
Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 25, Largo
da Caiuá. O. H. DOCKERY,
Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 5, Travessa
de D. Manoel. E. NICOLINI,
Acting Consul.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Exaltado da Veiga. Divine
Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and on the midday
Sundays in each month at 7:30 p.m. during the cool
season.

H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.

ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humaitá.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete
Faro 366 services.—Sunday School at 10 a.m. preaching
at 1:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. on Sundays. Place-meeting
and hymn practice on Fridays at 7:30 and 8:30 p.m.

J. S. MATTISON, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 37.

Presbyterian services: Sunday School at 10 a.m., preaching
11:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sundays. Place-meeting
on Tuesdays at 7:30 p.m.

SEVERO PEREIRA, Pastor

Residence: Rua Fernandes de Guimaraes No. 24.

PRYVTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 5 Travessa da Barreira.
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a.m. and 7 o'clock,
p.m., Sundays, and at 7 o'clock p.m., Thursdays.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m.
and 7 o'clock, p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock
p.m. Sunday School at 10 a.m. S. MATTISON, Pastor.

W. R. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 2.

IGREJA EVANGÉLICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua
de S. Joaquim services at 10 a.m. and 7 o'clock,
a.m. and 7 o'clock p.m., every Sunday and 7 o'clock
a.m. every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30 p.m.

RIO SEAMENS' MISSION AND READING ROOM.—

Open daily, No. 80 Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service
on Sundays and 7 p.m. Sailor's and on Tuesday evenings
easy on Tuesday evenings at 7 p.m. Gifts of papers,
books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above
address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.

THOMAS HOOVER, Missionary.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No.

79, Rua de Seteunha, and No.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at

No. 71, Rua Seteunha, Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are
easely solicited. Correspondence should be addressed
to the Hon. Secretary—R. S. QUINN, Ltd, Quinta

Traveler's Direction

RAILWAYS.

ESTRADA CENTRAL.—Through Express: Minas

train leaves Rio at 5:45 a.m. arrives at Barra do Piauí 7:25,
Barreiros 8:32 and Belo Horizonte at 7:52 p.m. São Paulo

train leaves Rio at 6 a.m. arrives at Barra at 8:15 a.m. and Ca-

choeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 9:30 a.m.
From Enseada Teixeira, Barra, Poá, São Paulo, Santos, Rio
Novo, Olaria at 9:15 a.m. Belo Horizonte, Bahia leave Ibitiba

at 9:30 a.m. Cachoeira at 10:30 a.m. Poá leaves 10:30 a.m. Poá

Novo at 10:30 a.m. Poá 11:30 a.m. The S. Paulo train arrives

in Rio at 6:45 and the Minas train at 8 p.m.

Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a.m. arrives at Mariana

at 10:25. Entre Rios at 12:30 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. second

class, and 1:30 p.m. leaves Barra at 1:30 p.m. and arrives

at Cachoeira at 6:30 a.m. From Barra Rio train leaves at

6:30 a.m. and arrives at Poá Novo at 6:30 a.m. Domitório,

which leaves Mariana Picopó at 8:30 a.m. Cachoeira at 9:30

and Poá Novo 9:30, arriving at Rio at 10:30 a.m.

Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 a.m. arrives at Mariana

at 10:25. Entre Rios at 12:30 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. second

class, and 1:30 p.m. leaves Barra at 1:30 p.m. and arrives

at Cachoeira at 6:30 a.m. From Barra Rio train leaves at

6:30 a.m. and arrives at Poá Novo at 6:30 a.m. Domitório,

which leaves Mariana Picopó at 8:30 a.m. Cachoeira at 9:30

and Poá Novo 9:30, arriving at Rio at 10:30 a.m.

Night Trains, leave Rio at 7 a.m. arrives at Mariana

at 10:25. Entre Rios at 12:30 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. second

class, and 1:30 p.m. leaves Barra at 1:30 p.m. and arrives

at Cachoeira at 6:30 a.m. From Barra Rio train leaves at

6:30 a.m. and arrives at Poá Novo at 6:30 a.m. Domitório,

which leaves Mariana Picopó at 8:30 a.m. Cachoeira at 9:30

and Poá Novo 9:30, arriving at Rio at 10:30 a.m.

Agents for Brazil:

Libraries, Museums, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos On-
dres, No. 53, 1st door.

BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passo No. 48

BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ou-
vidor.

MUSICAL NACIONAL.—Praca da Aclamação, cor. Rua da

Constituição.

GAHINETTE PORTUGUESE DE LEITURA.—No. 12

Rua Luiz de Camões.

Medical Directory

William J. Fairbairn, Dr. of Medicine (M. D.) of the
University of Edinburgh; Licentiate of the Royal College
of Surgeons of Edinburgh; Licentiate of Midwifery of the
Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; Licentiate of the
Imperial School of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro, by exam-
ination, etc., etc., Office: No. 94 Rua 1st de Março, 12 to 3
p.m., residence 19 Rua Humaitá.

Dr. W. Havelock, Physician, Surgeon and Acupuncturist;
formerly of Santos, and recently from an extended visit to
Europe. Office and residence: Rua da Alfandega No. 29,
from 2 to 4 p.m.

Hotels.

CARSON'S HOTEL.

160, RUA DO CATETE.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

This establishment is quite ready
for the coming season; first-class
attendance, good Baths and moderate
prices.

WILLIAM D. CARSON,
Proprietor.

HOTEL PALMEIRAS.

E. de F. Central.

This Hotel, from the fine building of the station and excellent
water, is particularly suitable for invalids and convalescents,
for the mountain, household affection, bath, hair, and
entertainment fees, etc. Bath and baths, £5 per diem.

Trains 3 times a day. Return ticket for 8 days £8.00.

Apply, Hotel Palmeiras, or at

No. 1 Largo do Paço.

TIJUCA

WHYTE'S HOTEL.

This old and well known establishment—originally known
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scenery, ten miles from the city of Rio de Janeiro, is now
in the hands and under the personal supervision of the owner,

JOHN WHYTE.

Confortable apartments, good table, moderate charges.
Swimming baths and rice fees to visitors.

Telephone No. 2001.

Importers and manufacturer's agent.

Correspondence solicited.

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LIMITED.

Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

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Watson, Ritchie & Co.

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Rio de Janeiro.

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Insurance.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society has established a Branch Office for Brazil at No. 71, Rua Costa Pereira where policies of Insurance are issued accepting the risk from date of application and where claims are paid immediately on presentation of satisfactory proofs of death.

EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL STATEMENT,

As rendered to the Government of the United States of America, 31st December 1888:

Total Assets.....	£ 19,865,692
Interest on Assets over 1887.....	£ 3,521,470
Surplus.....	£ 4,311,389
Increase of Surplus over 1887.....	£ 31,502
Total Insurance in Force.....	£ 114,520,026
New Business done during 1888.....	£ 32,469,486

The Equitable is the Only Life Insurance company doing business in Brazil that issues INDISPENSABLE POLICIES.

The Equitable has the largest surplus and does a larger business than any other Life Insurance company in the world and hence is better able to pay its policy holders larger dividends.

For further information apply to Branch Office

RUA COSTA PEREIRA NO. 171
RIO DE JANEIRO.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD'D

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 sterling

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

Wm. A. Gordon,
31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

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Fire Risks
Authorized 1870

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Authorized 1884.

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GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

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Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.

Agents for the Republic of Brazil
Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1 de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Théophile Oton.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:
Okell, Wilson, & Co.
21, Rua Conselheiro Saraiva.

Telephone No. 193.

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Established 1782
Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 29th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

Rua de S. Pedro, No. 1-1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Capital..... £ 2,000,000

Accumulated Funds..... £ 6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co., agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelária

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund..... £ 450,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1-1st floor.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank" in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Capital. . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorised by Decree No. 10,930)

Draws on:

Germany.....	Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, [and branches]
	Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg, [and branches]
	N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
England.....	International Bank of London, Limited
	London.
France.....	Wm. Brandt & Sons, Co., London.
Spain.....	Cie de Lyonnais, [and branches]
Belgium.....	Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.
	Banco de Bari & Co., Anwerp.
	Banco General, [and branches]
Italy.....	Montecarlo & Co., Naples.
Portugal.....	Banco Lissos & Açores and corresp. [and branches]
United States.....	Kidder Peabody & Co., New York.
	G. Ainslie & Co., New York.
Uruguay.....	Ernesto Torquati & Co., Montevideo.
Argentina.....	Ernesto Torquati & Co., B. Ayres.
	Deutsche Uebersee Bank, B. Ayres.
	and any other countries

Allows 3% p. a. interest in account current

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

4% p. a. for 2 to 4 months

5% " " 5 " "

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Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boettger-Krah,

Directors.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

Cash invariably in advance.

Subscription: 20\$00 per annum for Brazil.
\$10.00 or £2 abroad (2\$ when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 400 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 5th, 1890.

If there were any doubts before as to the policy of Chili in regard to South American affairs, it must be admitted that it is now clear even to the dullest comprehension. According to a telegram from Valparaiso on the 1st inst., the Chilian government has advised its minister at Washington that Chili formally refuses to accept the principle of arbitration in the future settlement of American questions. This means, of course, not only that Chili entertains the purpose of settling her disputes by armed force, but that she is evidently entertaining a purpose of military conquest. Were her intentions pacific, then there could be no possible objection to a generous acceptance of a principle designed only to prevent war and unjust spoliation. Chili, however, has a covetous eye on Bolivia and she proposes to permit no mere sentiment to stand in the way of an ultimate absorption of that rich though helpless country. The energy and direct purpose of the Chilian are to be admired, whatever we may think of his selfishness and ambition. He knows that his country is destined to play an important rôle in the future history of South America, and he is contemptuously confident of the result. And so confident is he, that he does not even care to dissimulate, nor even to cover a sinister design with the smooth words and false professions usually employed under such circumstances. It is not altogether pleasant to see this one little oligarchy standing out, the sole exception, in favor

of the armed settlement of disputes on this continent, and yet we must do her the justice of admitting that she is honest enough to decline an obligation which the others would not hesitate to break under provocation and favorable conditions for a successful issue.

If the government and our colleagues of the semi-official press are not wholly lost to reason and calm reflection, we would like to call their attention once more to the manifest injustice and absurdity of accusing everyone of unfriendliness, or sedition, who ventures to differ from them on questions of public policy. Since that unfortunate drunken brawl in the São Christovão artillery barracks last December, we have heard constant charges of sedition and conspiracy on the slightest of provocations—so slight sometimes as to excite wonder that any sane man could have taken notice of them. We had expected that time and experience would modify this seriously mistaken policy, but instead of this the madness has grown worse. At present, the slightest opposition or criticism is quite enough to arouse denunciations of "conspiracy" and demands for arrest and punishment. And it is to be said that the organs of the two journalists in the cabinet, the two newspapers which were attacking the imperial government barely six months ago, are the most violent and venomous in this shameful crusade. It is forgotten that the republicans were accorded the fullest of liberty under the empire to criticise and denounce the government; it is forgotten that the rights and liberties of the people were guaranteed under the new order; and it is forgotten that free speech and free press are sacred rights under every republic worthy of the name. Instead, the government remembers only that its opponents must be put down by the armed hand, and that criticism and opposition are to be treated as crimes. Under this policy we hear of arrests and secret trials, punishments without trial and conviction, threats and demands for the arrest of every man who dares to criticise an executive mistake. These acts are not likely to inspire confidence abroad in the sincerity and judgment of the provisional government, nor are they likely to win over the support and affection of the Brazilian people. We are now living in a black mist of threats and accusations like that which preceded the "reign of terror" one hundred years ago. Does the government desire to have this great tragedy repeated? Are the Girondists of Brazil to fall because they dare to oppose violence and injustice? Are business men to be treated as traitors because they are opposed to the financial and economic charlatanism now ruling this country? Is every dissenting voice to be suppressed by prison walls, or exile? Must the press of the country, instead of educating the people and protecting them from oppression and spoliation, be forced into the contemptible alternative of becoming sycophants and mute servitors of those who seek to conceal despotic purposes under democratic names? Or, are we still to enjoy the common rights and privileges of a free people, secure in the expression of opinion and invested with the right to refuse what is objectionable to us? It is for the government to decide, and we trust the decision will be made at once and in favor of unqualified free speech and free press.

Now that our provisional rulers have decided that some formal notice must be taken of the fact that Capt. Cabral accidentally ran ashore up the coast just three hundred, and ninety years ago, we have been devoting much anxious thought to the question of our personal indebtedness to that intrepid sailor. He was something

like that more modern sailor who started out from Europe to round the Horn and ran aground in the river near Pará, or of that other who left Pernambuco for Fernando de Noronha and discovered land near Maranhão—for he got ashore in the wrong place. And being in the wrong place, it is certainly a fair question whether posterity is under any obligation to him for the blunder. We do not raise the question of Pinzon's preceding discovery three months before (January 26th), not only because that implies a question of precedence which no sensitive Portuguese can discuss with equanimity, but also because Pinzon was a Spanish trespasser within the metes and bounds laid down by a good and wise Pope who divided up the unknown terrestrial world with all the authority and knowledge employed in parceling out heaven to the faithful. Pinzon ought to have known that he was trespassing on Portuguese territory, and perhaps this accounts for the haste with which he ran along the coast from Cape San Augustin up to the Amazon, raiding melon patches and stealing possums. However, Cabral was quite unconscious of all this, consequently his effort to round the Cape of Good Hope by sailing in a westerly direction and his consequent discovery of so considerable an obstacle as the western continent, must be charged wholly to his account. It may be that Pinzon foresaw that there was to be no eternal comfort in playing godfather to so wayward a country as Brazil was destined to be, but be this as it may he left the whole coast quite unharmed from contact with the manners and customs of his country and time, and quite open to the discovery and settlement of the Portuguese. It would be unjust, perhaps, to charge to poor Cabral's account all that has since happened in this "Land of the True Cross." If he is cognizant of all that has happened and is now happening, of all the iniquity, and cruelty, and humbug, of all the blunders, and conceits, and impositions, that have been experienced since his coming, the knowledge that it is all due to his blunder must be far from comforting. Had it not been for him, we should have had no "southern cross" in song and story, on coin and flag, to fill our souls with humiliating disappointment, the slave trade and slavery would have never known some of their darkest chapters, Cavendish and De Trouin would not have ravaged these shores, D. Pedro would not have defied his father and created an empire on his unfilial conduct, João Ramalho would not have played the gay deceiver among the Indian princesses of São Patrício, Tiradentes would not have suspended his dental investigations so unceremoniously, Cayapo's concession would not have been made and the bank headache recently invented would never have been inflicted upon a much-enduring and long-suffering people. Had it not been for Cabral, there would have been no disturbing *brado* on the plain of Ypiranga and no collapse on the Campo da Aclamação. We should have been spared the herculean task of equalizing ten thousands and salaries, the perplexities of knowing what money is good and what is not, the impossibilities of reconciling democratic pretensions with despotic impulses, the fears of suffering savage tortures at the hands of two reformed journalists who now hate an "alarming rumor" as the devil hates holy water, and all the other ills which inflict us. And had it not been for the untimely and misdirected zeal of this selfsame Cabral, the writer of these lines might have now been planting potatoes beneath a Michigan sky, or writing "mugwump" editorials for the sovereign people of some vine-embowered village in the free and semi-independent state of New Jersey.

THE EMPEROR AND THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The following is the translation of letters published in the *Jornal do Commercio* on the 1st inst. In virtue of instructions received from my August clients I publish the two letters as follows:

Copy.

Cannes, March 31st, 1890.

Dr. Silva Costa:

I forward you, by order of H. M. the Emperor, the enclosed copy of the letter which His Majesty addressed to Visconde de Nogueira da Cunha and desires to have published. In the case that the Visconde should no longer be in charge of the inventory opened by reason of the death of H. M. the Empress, you will be good enough to transmit similar instructions to the respective executor. It is necessary to repeat to you that the Princess and I accompany the Emperor in the sentiments which have inspired his letter, it not being possible to admit the decree of December 21st, which, in all its points, profoundly wounds our love for the fatherland and rights as Brazilians.

Your affectionate friend,

Gastão d'Orléans.

Nicolas:

I have just been informed through the press of the decree by which there is conceded to me an advance upon my property in Brazil.

Continuing, however, so long as the nation does not pronounce itself, in my determination expressed on November 29th to receive—together with my family—only the amounts to which we are entitled by the laws, treaties and engagements, and moreover it being impossible to admit the preceding decree which marked the period of two years for the liquidation of the said property, I instruct you to receive none of the former sums.

Cannes, March 30th, 1890.

D. Pedro de Alcântara.

THE FRANZINI CLAIM.

We have had our attention called to an important claim against Brazil held by Gen. M. M. Franzini, and based on a breach of contract for the introduction of colonists some eighteen years ago.

We do not pretend to understand the merits of this case nor the reasonableness of the claim for indemnification which Gen. Franzini demands, but we believe there is no doubt that the government did break its agreement, that Gen. Franzini did spend a considerable sum of money in the undertaking, and that he is justly entitled to indemnity. That the Brazilian government has avoided a settlement all these years is a virtual admission of the claim.

We are now advised that Gen. Franzini proposes to submit the case to diplomatic intervention. Although all disputes were to have been settled by arbitration, the government now wants the claim considered by the courts, whose slow procedure and involved processes are not satisfactory to the claimant. Certainly it is not unreasonable to require the settlement of this case, one way or the other, without any further delay. Eighteen years are a very long time!

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Influenza appears to have struck the state of Rio Grande do Sul with violence.

—The laying of the new water mains at Canipinas was to have begun on the 1st inst.

—The police *subdelegado* at Santos, who was the cause of the recent difficulties there, has been substituted.

—Pernambuco seems about to enter into the competition for a subsidy for drouth-stricken districts, according to recent mail advices.

—The electoral registry at Limeira, São Paulo, contains 531 names, of which 101 accept citizenship under the decree of 15th December last.

—The mining districts of Minas Geraes are now suffering severely from influenza. At Morro Velho the disease has greatly interfered with the work.

—The Paraná state flag is to be blue, with a white lozenge bearing a green sphere with a yellow star whose points are to reach its circumference.

—An explosion at a powder mill near Belém, Pará, on the 10th did no damage to the establishment, but three men were badly burnt; two died on the same day.

—On the 28th ult. the Treasury statistical commission for Pará was decreed. Barão de Gondoriz heads the list, but there appears to be no member of the Chernmont family included.

—On the 23rd the minister of agriculture placed \$50,000 at the disposition of the governor of Pará to be used for the establishment of colonies where refugees from the drouth could be placed.

—On the 25th ult. the police sub-delegate of a neighboring town put a gun in his stove to clear the barrel. He blew into the weapon to see if it was clear, and the assistant sub-delegate then took charge of the office.

—At Uberá, Minas Geraes, a child 14 months old passed a tape-worn 6 metres [19 1/2 feet] long! Where the poor child accommodated so much worm is a mystery. Taking the story all round and at length, we are inclined to entertain some doubts over a few feet of it.

—The governor of Pará do Norte has called a contract dated April 22nd, 1889, granting what he considers exorbitant privileges to a company formed to work a cotton-mill. The governor favors liberty in industrial matters.

—An epidemic of small-pox has broken out at Pernambuco.

—The registry of voters numbered 1,912 names at Campinas, of which less than 200 were of foreigners accepting local naturalization.

—It is reported that a man was recently killed and devoured by an *onça* in the Cantareira mountains, near São Paulo.

—An epidemic of *la grippe* is said to be raging with great intensity at Carijóia, Pará. Perhaps the governor has caught cold.

—The gentle agriculturists of the northern part of Minas Geraes are now applying for help. Drought of course; laziness probably.

—A telegram from Ceará published here on the 3rd states that the reservoirs at Papara and Acaípe had burst; cause stated to be torrential rains.

—The governor of Rio de Janeiro has declined to allow the municipality of Petrópolis to retain the house-tax as revenue. He says the state needs it.

—The city of Paráhyba do Sul, Rio de Janeiro, asks for tenders to light it with electricity. Kerosene is not good enough for Paráhyba do Sul at present.

—The electoral register at Rio Claro, São Paulo, was closed with 1,065 names, and that at Ribeirão Preto with 682. In S. João there were 1,133 registrars.

—Five gentlemen, all residents in Rio, have formed a provisional commission to draw up an electoral manifesto to be submitted to the state of Amazonas.

—A telegram dated Maranhão on the 2nd says the director of the *Diário Oficial* of that state had been dismissed because he wanted to whip the editor of another paper.

—Mail advices from the state of Matto Grosso are to the effect that robberies of churches have become frequent and that the police are doing nothing to prevent them.

—The latest mail advices from Paráhyba do Sul state that rains had fallen in the capital of the state and that it was hoped they had extended into the interior. The exodus of emigrants, however, continued.

—The Matto Grosso telegraph construction party has arrived at Franco, 27 leagues from the town of Goyaz. The party is still suffering severely from malarial fevers. The prime necessity in the party is sulphate of quinine.

—On the 1st inst. a gentleman at Niterói returning from a funeral had a near escape from going back to the cemetery. A rocket alarmed the horses; the carriage was smashed and the gentleman and his driver were badly bruised.

—The governor of Sergipe has also decreed that state employees may not be dismissed after five years' honest service, unless convicted of misbehavior. The next governor will cancel the law, which is copied from the action of the ex-governor of Pernambuco.

—The new Bahia provisional municipal government took charge on the 1st. Gen. Henrées, the governor, and a military guard were present. Recent telegrams from Bahia state positively that the people had nothing to do with removing the ex-governor; the whole affair was of military origin.

—The police doctor at São Paulo was called to examine some human bones found in digging the foundations of a house there. The doctor declared them to be the bones of a female, as the *thin sole of a sliper* was found among them. There is nothing like science in this world of woe.

—Three police *sub-delegados* (*supplentes*), including the man João de Freitas who provoked the recent disturbances, were dismissed from office on the 30th ult. in Santos. The government should see that none but men of character and good judgment hereafter appointed to these are responsible positions.

—According to telegrams published here on the 4th the governor of Pernambuco intends to send all the "disorderly characters and anarchists" to Fernando de Noronha, for which purpose he has instructed that the gunboat *Liberdade* be prepared. There is a grim sense of humor in this governor; he employs a boat called "Liberty" to send arbitrarily arrested citizens to a penal settlement.

—According to late advices from Campinas the epidemic of fever there has declined to such an extent that the services of outside physicians are no longer required. A great part of the medical commission sent there has withdrawn. The total number of deaths last month was 222, against 890 in the epidemic of last year. This, however, is bad enough for a population of 10,000 to 12,000, which is probably about the figure for the city at the present time.

—By a decree of the 28th ult. the provisional governor of Minas Geraes has created a permanent state exposition at the state capital, opening on the 1st November and closing on the 15th of the same month with a distribution of premiums. The scheme is sufficiently elaborate for an old and thickly-settled agricultural country, and it may therefore be somewhat difficult for the apathetic land proprietors of Minas to meet the requirements. The first exposition is to be held this year.

—The minister of war has agreed to furnish the department of justice with 400 Minie rifles and accoutrements, 2,500 cartridges and 3,000 percussion caps for the Ceará police force. The minister, however, expects to be paid for the arms.

—By a decree dated on the 19th the governor of Pernambuco orders that no employee of the state can be dismissed, except for misbehavior and after conviction, if he can prove five years' faithful service. The next governor cancelled the decree.

—The expedition for a new exploration of the Rio das Velhas and Rio S. Francisco under the direction of Engineer Hargreaves, left Sabará, Minas, on the 25th ult. It is expected that the journey will be made in about three months. Thieves are certainly becoming lost to all sense of property.

—The *Bananal*, Rio de Janeiro, provisional municipal authorities are of opinion that the state government should grant a "prize of animation" to agriculturists. Aid to agriculture has lost its novelty. Why not suggest a comfortable poor-house for the Rio de Janeiro planters?

—One of our Santos exchanges says that the police there amuse themselves by jeering at their Portuguese prisoners, calling them "gallegos," etc. Will not some one tell the governor and chief of police of S. Paulo that good order can never be maintained with such a police force.

—Our S. Paulo exchanges have been for some time fatly lurid with the flames of sacerdotal indignation. The bishop having made sweeping changes in the faculty of the Seminary, the two factions have fallen foul of each other and are now having it out in a style that would do credit to the pagans themselves.

—The professor of music, Antonio José Marcondes Homem de Melo, of Taubaté, S. Paulo, has contracted, by public document, with the parish priest of Rio Claro to compose the music necessary for Holy Week of next year for the sum of 10,000\$—*Novidades*, April 23rd. The price paid does not seem excessive, and we trust the contractor will be loyally met by buyer and seller.

—A shocking story comes from Minas Geraes which is published in the *Jornal do Commercio* on the 29th. A police force of 15 men left a place called Patrocínio with three life convicts in charge, and arrived at a town, S. Miguel de Ponte Nova, with two prisoners and a dead man. The third prisoner, whose body was examined by the authorities, appears to have been beaten to death by the escort!

—Two self-appointed representatives of the republican party of Amazonas residing in Rio de Janeiro have invited Dr. Herculano Inglez de Souza, of Santos, to accept the candidacy for one of the congressional positions from that state. Would it not be well for the people of Amazonas to select their own candidates, and from among the actual residents of the province? Selecting candidates at Rio is hardly democratic.

—An amusing case of inconsistency was shown at Juiz de Fora a few days since, where a daily paper held an Englishman responsible for a blunder on the part of the municipal council in ordering a smaller register (*reuna*) for private waters. This poor foreigner had the misfortune to construct the city water works and is still charged with their administration, consequently he is held responsible for "consenting that an inexperienced corporation should be placed in a false position by the tax-payers."

—A Portuguese mendicant, named Motta, got into a quarrel in Pard on March 29th, and attacked some of his companions in a stable so furiously that the police were called in. Motta did not hesitate to fight the whole lot, and was disarmed and bound only after wounding several with his knife. On the way to the station he got loose and fought so savagely that it took 70 policemen and a large crowd of civilians to secure him. Even then they had to beat him down with billets of wood before he could be tried.

—A poor old freedman presented himself to the chief of police at Niterói a few days since, complaining that he had been kept in the stocks two months on a plantation near Cantagalo, by order of the manager Dr. João Francisco Lapreri, that he had been cut down with a bush-hook previous to that punishment, and that the police *subdelegado* from Santa Rita had ordered the administration of two dozen blows while in the stocks. It would appear that we still have the horrors of slavery, even though that accused institution is supposed not to exist. This poor freedman should be exonerated on the 13th.

—The recent difficulties in Santos, the particulars of which we are able to obtain only from the press of that city, appears to have grown out of the conflicts between the police and the Portuguese mentioned in our last. The Portuguese resented the exactions and impositions of the police, while the latter made their resistance a cause for fresh attacks. The *Correio de Santos*, which is essentially a Portuguese organ, criticised the police sharply for their conduct, whereupon a police *sub-delegado*, named João de Freitas, took upon himself the responsibility of investigating the publication office of that paper, impeding entrance and exit for a time, and of exacting the submission of the paper to him for inspection before publication. He even stationed a policeman in the printing-office with instructions to bring him the first copy from the press. The general sentiment of the press in Santos and S. Paulo is against this outrage, but we can assure our colleagues that it is only the beginning of what is likely to be a common occurrence in the future. Any one can read the history of South American republics for himself.

RAILROAD NOTES

—On the 2nd the contract was signed for a rail from Itu to Igape, S. Paulo. The guarantee is 6 per cent on a maximum of 30,000\$ per kilometre.

—A report has been current here that the Sapucaí railway was contemplating the purchase of the União Valenciana and Rio das Flores companies.

—An accord was signed in S. Paulo on the 2nd between the several companies interested for through passages from Rio to Poços de Caldas and return. A first-class ticket is to cost 60\$800 and will be good for 60 days.

—The minister of agriculture has directed that the return tickets over the Central of Brazil railway to the mineral springs of Poços de Caldas, Lambary and Combaíba shall be considered valid for 60 days. This is a very good measure.

—The government has nominated Dr. João José do Monte as its arbitrator in the matter of determining the amount due the D. Pedro I Railway Co. for the revision of its contract. The nominee of the company is Conselheiro João Florentino Meira de Vasconcelos.

—The São Paulo tramway lines (*Carris de ferro de S. Paulo*) were sold to a syndicate on the 25th ult. for 2,132,000\$, or at the rate of 164\$ per share. The Banco Provincial de S. Paulo acted for the purchasers. A deposit of 400,000\$ is made to secure the execution of the documents within 60 days.

—On the 4th the *Gazeta de Notícias* mentions a rumor that contract for the extension of the São Francisco railway (government) to Caruaru had been cancelled and the contractors ordered to pay into the Treasury about 380,000\$. Another report, given by some authority, is that the São Francisco line would be extended to Quipapá.

—Positive orders have been given Sr. Francisco Bicalho, the chief engineer, to at once complete the final surveys and commence work on the extension of the Central of Brazil railway from Ouro Preto to Itabira. Sr. Bicalho seem to have considered that railway building, and the supplying of water to the city of Rio, could be deferred at his convenience.

—A local journal gives the revenue of the Juiz de Fora and Piau, Minas Geraes, railway, with 61 kilometres under traffic, at 58,262\$147 in 1887, which had increased to 101,518\$677 in 1888 and to 137,445\$438 in 1889, but forgets to give the working expenses. For the same years the railway collected revenues for the state government of 59,211\$500 in 1887; 68,351\$302 in 1888 and 90,262\$116 in 1889.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentine captain who made charges against his superior officer for peculation is kept under arrest while the accused remains at liberty. This is designed to encourage those who feel inclined to denounce crime.

—Montevideo has a mind-reader named Vals, and he was robbed of some \$600 at the hotel where he was staying a few days since. His peculiar talent, however, was not of the slightest assistance to him in catching the thief, who was finally caught by the police in the usual way.

—A political conflict has broken out in the city of Paraná, province of Entre Ríos, Argentine Republic, and the police have recently made fatal use of their rifles against one of the factions. It is a somewhat difficult and dangerous way to enjoy political liberty, but for those who like it, is just the thing to have.

—The list of fresh failures is now the *plat du jour* both here and in Buenos Aires. What we notice here is that in most cases creditors and debtors understand their respective positions and meet one another in such a manner that the debtor pays up with time being allowed him and the creditor does not lose by a forced liquidation. So long as these difficulties are entered into in a friendly manner nothing else but satisfactory will be the result.—Rosario Reporter, April 12th.

—According to the statistical bureau of Montevideo, there were 7,860 births and 4,824 deaths in that city last year. The rate per thousand of population (department, not city) is 36.61 for births and 24.47 for deaths. There is an apparent flaw in the calculation, however—if we understand the figures republished by the *River Plate Times*—in that the births and deaths are for the city, while the population (514,682) is that of the department—nearly twice that of the city. This will make a very incorrect ratio.

—In the first quarter of this year over 10,000 emigrants left this city for Montevideo, and are now scattered over the Banda Oriental, employed for solid wages in gold. The exodus this month will probably be 5,000, as up to the 12th the number was over 2,000. It is fortunate for the working men of this country that they have the Banda Oriental near at hand, where the wages given is not a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. Otherwise we should have seen great distress here before now. Building and other works that were carried on in the city are entirely suspended, and on the whole it may be said that the mechanics and common labourers have fallen on evil days.—Southam Cross, Buenos Aires, April 18th.

LOCAL NOTES

—On the 29th ult. *O País* nominates Gen. Deodoro for first president of the Brazilian republic.

—Why do not the parties interested "give the poor dog a bone," and relieve us the daily articles headed *Finanças*?

—A decree dated on the 12th and signed by the minister of interior gives new regulations to the "general directory of statistics."

—*O País* gives the rumor that Barão de Cornélia will leave for Europe next month to relieve Barão Teffé of the position of naval purchasing agent.

—The navy has contracted for 60 pipes of native wine. The next contract will be for a pipe of essence of peppermint to correct the resultant colic.

—Sr. Doria, who was arrested by order of the provisional government at Coritiba, Paraná, arrived here on the 27th and was confined in Fort Lage.

—On the 3rd inst. while the whole city was celebrating the discovery of Brazil, *O País* says that the country was discovered on April 23rd, and not on May 3rd.

—The minister of the interior has endorsed the action of the minister of finance in furnishing the governor of Bahia with 10,000\$ to aid the sufferers by the recent disaster there.

—Sr. Silva Jardim has, it appears, made a number of conditions as to entering the republican organization, of which Sr. Henrique Alves de Carvalho was one of the central committee.

—We are surprised to see that Sr. Lopes Trovão did not sign his communication to the *Paris Temps* like the Irishman do, *The Lopes Trovão*. Perhaps he is ashamed of his baptismal name in these days of materialism.

—Whenever the burglars in the suburbs of Rio are surprised in the exercise of their industry, they fire shots, which never hit anybody. Why do not the assaulted people fire in reply, and shoot low—as the injunction used to be.

—According to the *Diário de Notícias* Lopes and Estigarribia arose from their graves on the 20th ult. to celebrate Gen. Peixoto's birthday. Will our volatile colleague kindly permit us to express a non-sectarian doubt on that point?

—The police are active enough in fining the porters who carry their loads on the side-walks, but they are distressingly blind to the carmen who appear to take a delight in occupying these same side-walks while they are delivering goods.

—A Sr. Agostinho Penido has discovered a method for teaching the dullest of us to read in a few hours. If the gentleman can add a "writing" attachment to his reading patent, qualified electors might be turned out to meet every demand.

—The church organ, *O Apostolo*, foretold a very poor opinion of the procession and general public on *Tiradentes' day*. The *Apostolo* says the whole thing was too evidently official, and lacked the "true expression of popular gaiety of more happy times."

—People are constantly dying in Rio of "congenital weakness" and it beheads one. Surely a baby only 14 days old cannot drink so hard as to kill itself? Congenital means "partaking of the same nature," and the weakness is in taking too much of it.

—On the 24th the *Correio do Povo* mentions a rumor that Sr. Bocayuva would leave the cabinet. No political disagreement causes the retirement of the foreign minister, but the divergence between him and his colleagues as to a recent act of the chief of police.

—The state of Pernambuco, by its attorney and representative Sr. Martins Jr., has formally denied any "unitarian" leanings. The declaration was made at a dinner on the 28th ult., and was a source of great content to all well-wishers of the idea of federation.

—The minister of agriculture has ordered that no more gratuities telegrams shall be received at the offices. Only such as are on government service will be sent free; the supply of congratulations and adhesions, etc., seems to have alarmed the minister.

—Visconde de Pelotas arrived here from Rio Grande do Sul on the 27th and at once had an extended conference with Gen. Deodoro. An immediate convulsion took place in Rio Grande, whereupon the Visconde's health improved so rapidly that he returns home to-day.

—The Centro Executivo Patriótico—which is the Portuguese central commission for "carrying the war into Africa"—announced that its receipts amounted to 42,543\$500 up to the 1st inst. Now that the war is to be settled peacefully and diplomatically, what is to be done with the money?

—The commission charged with the duty of organizing a general scheme for internal communication has petitioned the government for documents and information regarding seaports, railways, hydrography, orography and mining, together with statistics of population and domestic and foreign imports and exports. If the commission succeeds in getting all this, the projected statistical bureau will have to bestir itself.

—The cable announces the arrival of the *Almirante Barroso* at Trujillo.

—A brevet midshipman has just been put on the retired list. What the man really was it is difficult to decide.

—It almost appears that a dead man will be proved guilty of the defalcations at the department of telegraphs.

—The crowds are becoming so great at the city hall that it is now very difficult for foreigners to sign the official register.

—On the 1st inst. a gentleman got 12 years, with hard labor, meted out to him by the jury for fraudulent transfers of government stock.

—It appears to have taken Calval 390 years to discover the inhabitants of the country where he landed by mistake on May 3rd, 1500—or thereabouts.

—The *Diário de Notícias* says that several men will be tried for conspiracy with Henrique de Carvalho. Nothing but blood will appease the editor of the *Diário*.

—On the 2nd inst. a child, 6 years old, was playing with a box of matches. According to the *Diário do Comércio* three doctors could not save the poor little fellow.

—The Mint struck off 627,821 coins last month, of which 521 were of 20\$ gold pieces, 46,300 of 50 reis silver pieces, 16,000 of 200 reis and 165,000 of 100 reis nickel pieces.

—The *Diário do Comércio* hints the Rio police force is to be increased to 3,000 men, and a battery of artillery will form a part of the force. A police force with artillery is certainly a novelty.

—The lately dismissed administrator of the *captazias* has asked the minister of finance to be reinstated. For his pains he receives a talking to that must have unhung every bone in his body.

—The minister of agriculture has ordered the execution of a contract with the City Improvement Co. for the draining of the Botanical Garden suburb according to plans and specifications presented.

—On the 3rd the *Jornal do Comércio* mentions a rumor that the Constitution will be promulgated by decree and that the elections for the new assembly or congressional legislature will be held in June.

—The minister of agriculture has solicited a credit on London of £1,458 11s 4d from the minister of finance for the payment of the American Bank Note Co. for the postage stamps furnished the post office.

—Why do not Col. Solon and the members of the central committee, of which Sr. Henrique Alves de Carvalho was a member, make some statement as to how and why so suspicious a character appears in such good company?

—The government has acceded to a general reform in the postoffices and telegraphs departments, granting an increase of pay in many cases. The telegraph operators are to receive an increase of 50\$ a month. Now let us hope that we shall have an improvement in the service rendered.

—There is a homely old saying among the masters of the fragrant leaf in the United States, which says: "Never bite off more'n you can chew! Would this not be a good motto for some of the ambitious republicans of Brazil?"

—Sr. Morris Kohl has secured his contract for a silk factory in the state of Rio de Janeiro, and Sr. Rezende has been granted a year to establish his factory. The competitors are starting at scratch and bets are about as to who will win.

—The minister of finance, the minister of foreign affairs, the governor of Rio de Janeiro and the commander of the police of this state, are all going to Angra dos Reis to-morrow to study whether that important place should have a custom-house. The *Gazeta de Notícias* is our authority.

—A telegram from Rio Grande do Sul published here on the 3rd states that the Governor Frotá, Sr. Julio Castilhos, who was the cause of Visconde de Pelotas resigning the governorship, and Sr. Demétrio Ribeiro, had come out in opposition to the new place should have a custom-house.

—Some idiot put a dynamite cartridge on the rails of the Jardim Botânico tramway on the evening of the 2nd, and alarmed the bystanders considerably. Some glass was broken in the shop windows, but no other damage seems to have been done. Six months at least should be the reward for this joke.

—We sincerely regret to see that the *Gazeta de Notícias* has been charged with "canalizing" an excerpt we printed from a most respectable London financial journal. Perhaps when Sr. Barbosa perceives that foreigners do not particularly like to be called "liars and thieves," he will appreciate the moderate remarks in the *Statist*.

—The aggregate value of the small products brought into the city during the past month from the immediate vicinity, is given as 2,060,837\$900, in which firewood and charcoal figure at 1,204,702\$. Is it not time for the authorities to begin some supervision of this forest destruction? It means future droughts and fevers.

—On the 4th a man named Rodolfo Nunes Pereira was arrested, and is in strict confinement, charged with sending false and alarming news to foreign countries.

—We hear through a reliable source that the British Minister here has been instructed by the Foreign Office to advise all British subjects, who do not care to jeopardise their standing as British subjects, to sign the official register as provided by the decree of 15th December last.

—A telegram in the *Jornal do Comércio* of the 24th is curious. The first locomotive of the Sapucaí railway, with the assistance of Sr. Maylasky, ran over section of the line. Of course, Sr. Maylasky got out and pushed the locomotive; the only manner in which he could have assisted.

—An anonymous writer in the *Jornal do Comércio* on the 26th calls upon the army to interfere and insist upon having a *milreis* worth 27 pence sterling. This is silly; a much easier way to advance exchange would be for Sr. Ruy Barbosa to decree that Europe must lend him some money.

—On the 25th ult. the minister of interior allowed the governor of Santa Catharina 266\$200 asked for to meet expenses with an epidemic, but asks that hereafter the governor will let him know what kind of an epidemic it is that wants money, which he apparently overlooked on the present occasion.

—On the 29th ult. the *Novidades* charges Sr. João Almeida, and the abolition law, with being responsible for the fall in exchange. Short coffee crops are, we infer, the direct result of the wicked abolitionists. There are said to be "reasons for roasting eggs," but the *Novidades* shows no reason for roasting Sr. João Almeida.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized the Central of Brazil railway to execute repairs, etc., for individuals, or companies, connected with its line, under restrictions that the service proper does not suffer. The railway already supplies coal in competition with dealers and now, it appears, it will compete with private families and car-wrights!

—The advocates of "decreting a constitution" are now coming to the front. It can be deuced, of course; so can the Banco dos Estados Unidos and statistical bureaus, and freedom of the press. There is one little difficulty in the way of these advocates of decreeing everything; the provisional government cannot decree a foreign law!

—If it is true that Dr. Menezes Dutra is imprisoned for republishing that absurd manifesto posted here some weeks ago, why are not those local editors imprisoned also who published the same piece of information? We are not quite certain that the prisoner's character will excite much sympathy for him, but this does not excuse political inconsistency.

—The *Federação Operária* wants a real holiday next week, beginning on the 13th and lasting three days. The "confaternity of Brazilians," to which the day is consecrated, requires more expansion than can be crowded into one short day. And, by the way, why not declare the whole year a holiday, with now and then a day set apart for collecting something to live upon?

—The opposition journalist Carlos de Laet has been dismissed from his position of professor of Portuguese, geography, practical arithmetic and geometrical nomenclature in the Instituto Nacional de Instrução Secundária. The professor was impolitic enough, a few days since, to propose a return to the old title of the school—Colégio de Pedro II—and this appears to be the result.

—The *Diário de Notícias* also nominates Gen. Deodoro for the presidency. The *Diário*, after explaining the advantages to be secured by the plebiscite, says: "we believe (*estamos*) that the people and Congress will declare themselves in crowning with laurels the precious existence of that Brazilian, predestined by fate to represent in this part of the American continent a figure equal to that of Washington."

—We desire to again call attention to the subscription list at this office for the relief of Mr. John Watson, who is at present in the Misericordia hospital. We can not possibly go around with the paper, consequently it would be a favor to ourselves, as well as a generous remembrance of Mr. Watson, if his old friends would send us whatever they may desire to contribute. We have thus far received only 45\$00.

—The celebration of the day when Pedro Alvares Cabral discovered Brazil was properly carried out on the 3rd inst. The day had not formerly been considered worthy of celebration, but the crowds on the streets seemed glad that Pedro was at last getting the credit due him. The public departments were all closed, and the government employees had an opportunity of resting, which they require, poor fellows, as holidays are becoming so exceedingly few.

—The electoral returns from the suburbs are not satisfactory. Jacarepaguá, with a population of 14,215 inhabitants, returns 474 voters; Campo Grande with a population of 16,982 has but 707 registered voters; Guanabara has 337 voters; for 7,846 inhabitants and Santa Cruz makes the best show with 600 voters in a population of 10,068. There seems no doubt that the municipality of Rio was not prepared for a republic.

FINANCIAL NOTES

On the 29th ult. 19,700 shares of the Banco Sul Americano were sold on the Bolsa.

There appears to be just a little too much advertising of the Lloyd Brasileira company.

Redeemed government money to the value of 8,739,275\$ is to be cremated at the custom-house to day.

A decree dated on the 2nd inst, and published in the *Diário Oficial* of the 3rd provisionally settles the proceedings as to *credo movel*.

If three telegrams are sufficient guarantee, the Rio Grande do Sul bank, Ruy Barbosa patent, was organized on the 1st inst.

The Banco Colonial do Brasil, capital 4,000,000\$, was organized here on the 28th ult. The Banco dos Estados Unidos appears to be the sponsor.

Barão de Ibiapaba has been granted the concession to organize the Ruy Barbosa bank of the Pará district. Only 40 days from the 10th inst. is granted the contractor.

At the meeting of the French colony on the 22nd ult., presided over by the *charge d'affaires*, the establishment of a French bank was discussed and the idea was well received.

An association, formed in Rio, has purchased the watering-place known as Cachambari for 515,000\$ and proposes to improve the place to enter into competition with Petrópolis, Nova Friburgo, etc., as a summer resort.

The Junta Commercial has addressed a decidedly sharp note to the officers of the board of brokers and these pass it on to the parties interested. The Junta threatens to fine brokers who are not prompt in reporting the business they do.

The appointment is announced of Dr. José Isidoro Martins Junior to the place of *fiscal* of the new bank of issue in Pernambuco. It may not be so important a position as the Pernambuco republican chief expected, but it is better than going back empty-handed.

A telegram from Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, on the 1st says that the business interests (*comercio*) of that city and Pelotas are unanimously opposed to the new bank of issue destined for that state. A formal representation against the institution is promised.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the Pastoral, Agrícola e Industrial company held on the 30th ult. it was resolved to liquidate the company and Srs. Barão da Lagôa, Carlos Antônio de Araújo e Silva and Luiz Alves da Silva Porto were appointed liquidators.

On the 30th ult. the S. Christovam mill negotiated a loan with the Banco Colonial e Agrícola for 1,000,000\$ in debentures of 200\$, interest 6 1/2 per cent. The proceeds are to be used in paying off 250,000\$ of 8 per cent debentures and in extending the capacity of the mill.

On the 1st the Manufactura de Fármacos company was organized by the election of Srs. Allredo Rodrigues Fernandes Chaves, Oscar Varady, Jérônimo de Castro Abreu Magalhães, Augusto Justiano Esteves Jr. and João Francisco de Freitas, directors. The three first named are lawyers.

The provisional governor of São Paulo has decreed the budget for 1890-91, estimating the receipts at 6,243,400\$ and fixing the expenditures at 6,243,400\$. Among the items of expenditure are 1,343,849\$ for public instruction, 1,928,106\$ for police force and 79,585\$ for the normal school.

The São Paulo municipality will accept none of the proposals for the loan. The provisional aldermen will issue 6 per cent. notes to bear at 92 per cent., repayable by annual drawings of 1 per cent., to the extent of 1,500,000\$. And then, when the Banco Unido is fairly on its feet, a loan will probably be made.

A telegram to the minister of finance, published in the *Diário de Notícias* on the 24th, states that the capital of the Ruy Barbosa bank, Bahia region, was all subscribed. The other journals state that 12,000,000\$ of the required 20,000,000\$ had been taken, and it was confidently expected the other 8,000,000\$ would be.

We mention it as a rumor, not essentially alarming in character, that the minister of finance thinks it about time to "shut off the tap" on aid to agriculture. If Sr. Barbosa does, as it is rumored he will do, he will be able to lend a little and to more deserving parties than the banks who have so abused of their contracts.

The "agricultural" section of the Banco da Lavoura e do Comercio do Brasil is still interesting. "Aid to agriculture" has been extended to the tune of 16,835,295\$60, of which loans to states represent 10,393,500\$. As the bank gets its money gratis from the Treasury, the profit on these state loans is an explanation of the advance of its shares to over 50 per cent. premium.

On the 1st inst. the Lloyd Brasileira negotiated a 7 per cent. debenture loan at par with the Banco do Brasil for 12,000,000\$, giving a "blanket" mortgage on all its property, including the Brasileira de Navegação company which the Lloyd has purchased. According to the *Jornal do Comercio* the minimum subventions receivable by companies now absorbed by the Lloyd amount to 1,550,000\$.

We presume that ultimately there will be some possibility of forming an idea as to the bank of issue at Rio Grande do Sul. The telegrams are so contradictory at present that any attempt is hopeless just now.

The Banco da Lavoura e Comercio recently asked the Treasury to let it have 10,000,000\$ as aid to agriculture, free of interest, to lend to the Barão de Araruna railway. Sr. Barbosa declined the gentle application.

On the 1st subscription lists were opened here for the capital of the Industrial e Agrícola de Villa Rica company. The proposed capital is 1,000,000\$ in 200\$ shares, and the objects of the company are principally the production and preparation of tea and wine in the municipality of Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes. The company has a 6 per cent. guarantee from the state of Minas for 33 years on 1,000,000\$.

A Sr. Rocha Bastos submitted to the provisional municipal government on the 23rd ult. a project to take over the Jardim Botânico and S. Christovam tram lines. He proposes to pay 3,000,000\$ in cash and 300,000\$ per annum for 50 years, the term of the concession; the municipality would have to agree to grant no other concessions during that time in districts served by St. Rocha Bastos' combination. The proposal was rejected, but Sr. Rocha Bastos will prosecute his idea and, further, will keep the public informed of what occurs in the matter.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, May 5th, 1890.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1,000), gold. 27 d. The value of the Brazilian milreis (1,000), gold. 27 d. do do do in U. S. do at \$4.36/5, do per £1.47. 54 75cts do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. 18 17 do do 8 39cts

Bank rate of exchange, official London to-day 21 1/2 d. Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper). 787 80s gold

do do do in U. S. do at \$4.36 per £1.47. 47 40cts

Value of £1.00 (\$4.36 per £1) in Brazilian currency (paper). 28 15cts

Value of £1 sterling. 11 1/2cts

EXCHANGE.

April 28.—The market opened at 20 1/2% on London, the London and Brazil bank being 20 1/2% and the others 20 1/2%.

The market became very active this afternoon and the rates for purchases at the close were 20 1/2%.

The official rates ruling during the day were 20 1/2-20 1/2% on London, 18 1/2-19 1/2% on Paris and 17 1/2-18 1/2% on Hamburg at 90/100-88/100 in New York at night. In bank sterling from second hand business was 20 1/2-20 1/2% and commercial sterling was reported at 20 1/2-20 1/2%.

Sovereigns sold at 11 1/2%, buyers at 11 1/2%, closing with buyers at 11 1/2%, sellers at 11 1/2% for cash; buyers at 11 1/2% for the 31st.

April 29.—The banks opened at 20 1/2% on London, but the market was weak and the rate was reduced to 20 1/2% in the afternoon. Official rates were 20 1/2-20 1/2% on London, 18 1/2-19 1/2% on Paris and 17 1/2-18 1/2% on Hamburg at 90/100-88/100 in New York at night. In bank sterling from second hand business was 20 1/2-20 1/2% and commercial sterling was reported at 20 1/2-20 1/2%.

On the 1st the Junta Commercial e do Comercio offered a commercial exchange offering. Sovereigns sold at 11 1/2%, buyers at 11 1/2%.

On the 1st the Junta Commercial e do Comercio reported a market at 20 1/2% at all the banks and the Junta was advanced to 21% at the day and the day before.

At the close the market was not so firm and could only be obtained for buyers on London. The business reported was in bank sterling at the extreme of 20 1/2-20 1/2%.

On the 1st the Junta Commercial e do Comercio reported a market at 20 1/2-20 1/2%.

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April 29.	Severigns.....	11 \$800
3,554	Five per cent. apolice.....	965 000
20,000\$ Gold Loan, 168, 6/7	113 9/10	
100 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brasil, 6/9	93 9/10	
100 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 200\$	180 500	
70 Banco do Brasil, 2 series.....	81	
150 Banco Commercial, 2 series.....	122	
20 Banco do Comercio.....	236	
241 do 2 series.....	237	
144 Banco Construtor.....	69	
25 Banco do Crédito.....	49 500	
760 do Junc.....	30	
610 do Jun.....	34	
90 Banco dos Estados Unidos.....	43	
200 Banco Lavoura e Comercio.....	95	
850 Banco Mercantil.....	38	
1,100 do May.....	59	
2,720 Banco Nacional.....	90	
1,100 do Jun.....	91	
1,000 do Jun.....	91 500	
50 Banco Sul Americano.....	49	
18,700 do Jun.....	49 500	
74 Banco União do Crédito.....	47	
550 Macaé and Camps R. R. 100	100	
100 do 100	100	
100 do 100	100	
500 Sapucahy R. R. 100	72	
1,100 do 100	72 500	
1,100 do 100	73	
5,000 do May.....	74	
1,700 do Jun.....	74	
250 Brazil Industrial mill.....	201	
250 do Jun.....	202	

April 29.

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DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Association Commercial daily cablegram to New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

	Stock this morning, bars.....	Apr. 29	Apr. 30	
Receipts yesterday.....	138,000	133,000		
do Santos.....	8,000	10,000		
Shipments for U. S. last 24 hrs.....	6,000	6,000		
do Europe.....	11,000	10,000		
Market.....	1,000	1,000		
Exchanges, commercial 100%.....	138,000	136,000		
Steamer freight, U. S. rates per kilo.....	85c & 50c	85c & 50c		
Freight, regular, 14c per kilo.....	85c & 50c	85c & 50c		
Expenses and freight by steamer.....	19,316c	19,316c		
Good and per 100 kilos.....	78,830	78,830		
do do.....	18%	18%		
Total.....	173,216c	173,216c		
Receipts for 3 days.....				

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for ten months of crop-years:

DESTINATION	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90
UNITED STATES	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	1,221,950	1,420,550	886,955
Baltimore	1,181,135	2,071,107	66,530
Hampton Roads f.o.	..	..	..
Sandy Hook f.o.	..	..	..
Richmond	1,000	1,500	..
Charleston	..	..	..
Savannah	..	..	..
Mobile	..	..	..
New Orleans	131,330	292,603	107,586
Galveston	30,301	46,738	11,120
Port Eads f.o.	..	..	..
Total.	1,325,725	2,072,817	1,072,266
EUROPE			
Havre	7,550	25,690	24,412
Antwerp	11,330	24,335	45,455
North of Europe & Baltic	15,734	9,119	12,955
England	67,840	12,450	45,455
Bordeaux	50,370	316,950	115,380
Lisbon f.o.	7,238	..	22,968
Gibraltar f.o.	..	..	..
Portugal	90	..	..
Mediterranean	180,256	373,029	110,440
Total.	515,613	1,139,966	373,976
ELSWHERE			
Canada, Cape of Good Hope.....	..	220	..
Australia, River Plate & West Coast.....	52,937	87,655	36,800
Rio and coast.....	47,479	36,838	50,662
Total.....	99,510	120,946	87,462
TOTAL	2,140,854	2,888,969	1,533,644
Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for four months:			
DESTINATION	1889	1889	1888
UNITED STATES	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	609,307	489,537	427,573
Baltimore	67,087	12,589	39,062
Hampton Roads f.o.	..	..	..
Sandy Hook f.o.	..	..	..
Richmond	1,000	1,500	..
Charleston	..	..	..
Savannah	..	..	..
Mobile	..	..	..
New Orleans	53,705	86,978	10,754
Galveston	72,165	16,590	5,979
Port Eads f.o.	..	..	..
Total.	750,628	716,739	508,916
EUROPE			
Havre	7,550	11,330	34,265
Antwerp	15,734	9,119	12,955
North of Europe & Baltic	67,840	12,450	45,455
England	50,370	142,528	142,528
Bordeaux	950	1,678	117
Lisbon f.o.	3,380	..	8,000
Gibraltar f.o.	..	..	..
Portugal	70	..	..
Mediterranean	60,450	94,643	48,016
Total.	236,978	361,083	183,208
ELSWHERE			
Canada, Cape of Good Hope.....	10,150	30,290	11,800
Australia, River Plate & West Coast.....	12,091	..	22,402
Rio and coast.....	..	11,935	..
Total.....	22,241	42,273	36,202
UNITED STATES			
750,628	716,739	508,916	
Europe			
12,091	30,290	11,800	
Elsewhere	22,241	42,273	36,202
TOTAL	2,140,854	2,888,969	1,533,644
Imports.			

The past week has been generally quiet and Saturday was a holiday. Receipts of flour have been few, but the greater part was sold to arrive and stocks in first hands are still very small. A large shipment of White Pine has been disposed of at retail and the market has given way sharply; there have been no receipts of other qualities. Kerosene remains unchanged and firm. Receipts of Jard have been considerable, but quotations for lots show no material change; the market is still reported flat. Good, sound Indian Corn is higher again and firm at the advances other qualities remain about where we last quoted. Receipts of Rice are insignificant, but stocks are still very large and the market is flat, although quotations are not charged. Codfish is unchanged; the stock is being slowly reduced, but dealers still decline to quote Canadian and report the market weak.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Albion, from the United States.....	225 bbls.
White Wings, from Baltimore.....	5,300 bbls.
Sandy marks.....	5,300 bbls.
Serene, do.....	4,000 bbls.
do, do, do.....	10,425 bbls.

Sales and withdrawals for the same time have been about 10,500 bbls. and stocks in first hands are:

2,300 bbls. American
400 " Trieste
1,000 " River Plate

3,700 bbls.

Brokers report the market firm, and tending upwards, and quote:

Trieste.....	17,500
Richmond	1,500
do	1,500
Baltimore	1,500
do, do, do	1,500
Western & Interior.....	nominal
Chili.....	do
River Plate.....	do
City Mills.....	14,500-16,500

Receipts in April were:

82,130 bbls. American	2,310
30,443 bbls.	..

against 23,815 " in April, 1889.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil and the market is reported firm at \$4.00 per 100 lbs. Receipts in April were 2,796,152 lbs against 4,250,266 feet for the same month last year.

White Pine.—The E. W. Setton brought 615,041 feet which were retained at 100 lbs. per foot and satisfied the requirements of dealers for the moment. The market is reported very flat, and the latest receipts were 63,594 feet, against 530,097 feet in April, 1889.

Spice Pine.—Nothing to report.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts in April were 703 doz. against 1,100 doz. in the same month last year. There is nothing new.

Kerosene.—Receipts have been 1,600 cases per Albion and 900 per E. W. Setton. Brokers quote to quote at \$1.00-1.10 per case and report the market firm. Receipts last month were 27,100 cases, against 39,100 cases in April, 1889.

Lard.—Receipts were 6,675 kgs. in 3 cases per Albion, 4,755 kgs. per White Wings, too 100 lbs. per E. W. Setton and 1,500 per Santos. Quotations show little change, viz: 1/2 T. Genge & 1/2-1/3 T. Ammon and Lion brands 340c-350c per lb. In April receipts were 60,040 kgs., 27,000 cases, total 1,370 packages, of which 25 cases found damaged, requiring a 70% deduction for the same month last year.

Bran.—Receipts in April were 521 lbs. against 404 lbs in April, 1889. Quotations are unchanged at \$1.00 per 100 lbs. per kilo. Last month receipts were 294 lbs, against 291 lbs. in April last year.

Turpentine.—Receipts are 100 cases, of which 90 from England. The quotations furnished us in April are 70c-75c per kilo. Receipts in April were 500 cases against 400 cases in the same month last year.

Cetumine.—Receipts for the week are:

1,856 tons per Lourdes, from Duvalle

to the Gas company. In April receipts were 49,354 tons, against 63,794 tons in April, 1889.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 100 bags per Colombo from the River Plate. Good, sound River Plate is quoted higher at \$4.00-4.50 per bag, but the other qualities are unchanged at \$3.00-3.50 per bag. Last month receipts of foreign corn were 27,741 bags, against 25,741 bags in April, 1889.

Rosin.—Receipts are 248 lbs. Brokers continue quotations of 100 lbs. per kilo. Last month receipts were 293 lbs, against 320 lbs. in April last year.

Rubber.—Receipts are 40 bags. For April we received 31,200 lbs. of all sizes, against 30,200 lbs. in April last year. Quotations are nominally unchanged at 55c-60c per kilo, per gramme, but the market is flat.

Cement.—Receipts are 1,000 bags. German per Uniginko. Brokers continue to quote British at \$6.70-7.50 per ton and French at \$6.00-6.20 per ton. Receipts last month were 450 lbs. British

1,000 " German

8,220 " French and Belgian

10,570 lbs.

against 13,573 " in April, 1889.

Rice.—Receipts are 150 bags via Europe. The market is still flat, but quotations are about unchanged at \$8.00-8.50 per 100 lbs. per bag, except for other qualities for other quotations. Last month receipts of foreign rice reached 63,685 bags, against 117,665 bags in April last year.

Codfish.—Receipts are 600 cases Norwegian per Uniginko. Brokers continue to quote British at \$8.70-9.50 per ton and French at \$8.00-8.50 per ton. Receipts for April were 2,742 lbs. British

1,000 " German

8,220 " French and Belgian

10,570 lbs.

against 13,573 " for the same month last year.

PARA'.

Meissi, Stiglehurst, Brocklehurst & Co. write under date of April 5th.

United States, North, South, & Central America, & Rio and coast.

Total.

2,306,978

361,083

183,208

2,140,854

2,888,969

1,533,644

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STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

May 2nd, 1890.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
381,510,000	Jan.—July	5	Aplicaciones.....	200\$—1,000\$	970\$000	968\$000—972\$000
13,000,000	do	6	do	1,000\$	1,150\$000	1,100\$000
18,017,500	Apr.—Oct.	6	Gold Loan 1888.....	1,000\$	1,050\$000	1,100\$000
31,312,500	Quarterly	4 1/2	do 1889.....	1,000\$	1,050\$000	1,100\$000
109,694,000	do	4 1/2	do 1889.....	500—1,000\$	93 9/10	—

DEBENTURES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,300,000\$	May—Nov.	8	RAILWAYS.			
1,500,000	do	6 1/2	Brasília,.....	200\$	190	194\$000—196\$000
14,330,000	Jan.—July	6 1/2	Campos e Caingápolis.....	200	190	—
151,125,000	Apr.—Oct.	6 1/2	Iniz de Fons e Pian.....	200	184	182\$000—180\$000
5,049,010	do	6 1/2	Leopoldina.....	200	184	182\$000—180\$000
306,900	Jan.—July	7	do gold.....	200	184	182\$000—180\$000
306,900	Apr.—Oct.	7	Rio das Flores.....	100	90 10	80 00—90 00
1,125,000	Jan.—July	7	Sapucahy.....	200	180	180\$000
1,630,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	S. Isabel do Rio Pinto.....	200	192	185\$000
1,17,000	Jan.—July	6	do gold.....	150	140	140\$000
6,078,800	do	6	Santos.....	100	88 00	88 00—90 00
12,774,450	Apr.—Oct.	6	do gold.....	150	88	88 00—90 00
957,000	Jan.—July	6	União Valenciana.....	200	140	—
431,553	Jan.—July	7	TRAMWAYS.			
79,000	do	7	Caian Usharo.....	500	490	—
53,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	Niterói gold.....	200	107 10	107 10
24,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Pernambuco.....	200	198	—
157,000	Jan.—July	8	S. Paulo and S. Antônio.....	200	—	200\$000
78,000	do	8 1/2	Vila Isabel.....	200	188	—
1,377,000	May—Nov.	8	SHIPPING.			
12,007,000	do	8	Ferry.....	100	100 10	—
1,500,000	Jan.—July	7	Liner Brazil.....	100	—	—
200,000	Mar.—Sept.	6 1/2	CHACRA SUGAR FACTORIES.			
1,500,000	Feb.—Aug.	8 1/2	Pitrez.....	200	180	—
96,000	Jan.—July	6	Quesum.....	200	182	—
4,400,000	do	6	Rio Branco.....	200	169	—
1,118,000	Apr.—Oct.	6	do	200	—	—
74,000	Jan.—July	7 1/2	Brasil Industrial.....	200	195	195\$000
58,000	do	7 1/2	Costa Rica Industrial.....	200	200	—
600,000	do	7 1/2	Indústria Mincia.....	200	192	—
1,435,000	Jan.—July	6	Metropolitano.....	200	—	—
300,000	do	6	Pão Grande.....	200	195	—
3,314,000	Apr.—Oct.	6	Rio de Janeiro.....	200	—	—
1,000,000	do	6	S. Christovão.....	200	—	—
6,300,000	Jan.—July	6	S. Lázaro.....	200	195	—
350,000	do	7	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	200	—	—
2,626,000	Mar.—Sept.	7	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	200	—	—
197,002	Jan.—July	7	S. Jerônimo (gold).....	100	—	—
230,000	do	7	MINERALS.			
2,000,000	Mar.—Sept.	8	Architectonica.....	100	80	—
150,000	Apr.—Oct.	8 1/2	Cartaneira e Engotu gold.....	200	—	—
90,000	do	8	Construction.....	200	—	—
8,800	Jan.—July	8	do de Chaves.....	200	92 10	92 10
1,063,200	Mar.—Sept.	6 1/2	Dosas D. Pedro II.....	200	195	180\$000
1,500,000	May—Nov.	6 1/2	Ind. Lav. e Col. Machê.....	200	—	—
266,000	do	6	Melhurado U. de Nith.....	200	185	180\$000
600,000	Jan.—July	7	Nacional de Minas.....	200	100 500	100 500
90,000	do	7	Porto Industrial.....	100	100	100\$000
1,000,000	Mar.—Sept.	6	Plano Inclinação S. Thales.....	100	90	—
500,000	Apr.—Oct.	6 1/2	Serviços Marítimos.....	200	100	—

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
645,200\$	June—Dec.	5	Brazil.....	100\$	98 00	—
13,762,000	Jan.—July	5	Crédito Real do Brasil.....	100	93	93\$000—102\$000
4,747,300	do	5	do gold.....	100\$	90	—
6,303,800	Apr.—Oct.	6	Crédito Real de S. Paulo.....	100\$	82	81 6—83 10
6,303,800	May—Nov.	6	Prestai.....	100	—	—

RAILWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
12,000,000\$	1,813,000\$	23,667\$	Rabia e Minas.....	100\$—July 8	200	—	—
4,000,000	800,000	75,714	Raião de Aruruá.....	3. 000—Jan. 88	200	150 00	112\$000—122\$000
1,500,000	500,000	461,230	Leopoldina.....	6. 00—Feb. 89	145 000	21 000	21 000—22 000
50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	do subsidiaries	3. 000—July 89	200	106 000	100 000—102 000
12,000,000	12,000,000	9,320	Machado e Campos.....	—	200	—	—
293,000	293,000	293,000	Matrícia.....	—	40	—	—
3,000,000	600,000	600,000	Monte Claro.....	—	20	—	—
3,000,000	600,000	600,000	Muzambinho.....	—	—	—	—
14,000,000	2,670,000	199,583	Outra de Minas.....	6. 000—Apr. 89	200	200 000	200 000
45,000,000	—	—	do 2 series.....	7. 00—Jan. 89	20	—	—
6,000,000	—	—	do 3 series.....	7. 00—Jan. 89	20	—	—
830,000	62,980	62,980	do subsidiaries.....	—	—	—	—
10,665,000	10,665,000	64,412	Rio das Flores.....	6. 000—May 89	200	165 000	168 000
4,444	4,444	4,444	S. Paulo and Rio.....	9. 000—Jan. 89	200	250 000	348 000
—	—	—	do subsidiaries.....	—	40	—	—
30,000,000	6,000,000	—	Sapucahy.....	4. 00—Dec. 89	200	76 000	74 000—76 000
38,000,000	12,000,000	—	Scoracubana.....	3. 00—Dec. 89	200	350 000	350 000—400 000
5,200,000	5,200,000	—	do prolongation.....	3. 00—Dec. 89	40	87 000	87 300—88 000
1,600,000	1,600,000	173,816	União Valenciana.....	6. 00—Feb. 89	200	42 000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	—	Viação Central do Brasil.....	7. 00—Jan. 89	40	—	—

MILLS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
2,403,000\$	2,400,000\$	165,212	Alliança.....	6. 000—Jan. 89	200\$	350 000	340 000—
3,000,000	3,000,000	33,723	Baixo de Aruruá.....	2. 000—Jan. 88	200	150 000	—
3,100,000	3,000,000	—	Brasília.....	6. 00—Jan. 89	200	100 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	72,364	Buzulista.....	1. 200—Jan. 89	200	—	—
1,200,000	600,000	72,364	Confiança Industrial.....	1. 500—Jan. 89	200	240 000	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	—	do series.....	6. 00—Jan. 89	100	120 000	—
2,400,000	2,400,000	—	Coronado.....	40	40 000	—	—
400,000	400,000	—	Crucero do Sul.....	—	—	—	—
250,000	250,000	—	D. Isabel.....	200	220 000	—	—
600,000	600,000	9,092	Indústria Mineira.....	200	200 000	—	—
600,000	600,000	—	Indústria Ouro Preto.....	120	15 000	—	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	375,000	Machado de São João.....	200	200 000	220,000	—
400,000	400,000	—	Pão Grande.....	200	160 000	—	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	32,000	Petropolitana.....	9. 00—July 89	200	170 000	—188 000
3,000,000	600,000	—	Progresso Ind. do Brasil.....	7. 050—Jan. 89	60	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	65,147	Rink.....	14. 000—July 89	200	—	—
1,200,000	600,000	197,377	União Industrial.....	7. 500—Jan. 89	200	214 000	—
1,000,000	550,000	838	União de 8 series.....	2. 00—Jan. 89	200	—	—
351,000	351,000	—	do 2 series.....	200	23 000	—	—
1,750,000	700,000	31,718	S. Lázaro.....	7. 500—July 89	200	210 000	—185 000
—	—	—	do 2 series.....	—	—	—	—
600,000	600,000	26,516	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	7. 00—Jan. 89	200	—	—
283,000	283,000	518	União Industrial.....	7. 00—Jan. 89	200	—	—

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
10,000,000\$	5,000,000\$	5,000,000	RIO DE JANEIRO	13,574	Agrícola do Brasil.....	1. 800—Jan. 90	40\$
5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	do	10	Augular e Cia.....	1. 000—Jan. 90	100
100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	BRASILIANA	19,057,817	Branisiliana.....	1. 000—Jan. 90	200
100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	do	10	Brasil Industrial.....	1. 000—Jan. 90	124 000
20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	COLONIZADORES	2,411,632	Brasil Industrial e Agrícola.....	1. 000—Jan. 90	100
10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	do	10	Brasil Industrial e Agrícola.....	1. 000—Jan. 90	125 000
20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	do	10	Brasil Industrial e Agrícola.....	1. 000—Jan. 90	126 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	do	10	Brasil Industrial e Agrícola.....	1. 000—Jan. 90	127 000
20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	do	10	Brasil Industrial e Agrícola.....	1. 000—Jan. 90	128 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	do	10	Brasil Industrial e Agrícola.....	1. 000—Jan. 90	129 000
20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	do	10	Brasil Industrial e Agrícola.....	1. 000—Jan. 90	130 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	do	10	Brasil Industrial		

